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日七廿月八年申庚

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8th, 1920.

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**TIME-TABLE.**

**WEEK DAYS**

7:00 a.m.	to 8:00 a.m.	every 15 minutes
8:00	" 9:30	" 10
9:30	" 11:00	" 15
11:30	" 12:30 p.m.	" 15
12:30	" 2:30	" 10
2:30	" 5:00	" 15
5:00	" 8:10	" 10

**NIGHT CARS**

8:50 p.m.	to 9:00 p.m.	every 15 minutes
9:30 p.m.	to 11:30 p.m.	every 20 minutes
11:45 p.m.		

**SATURDAYS**

7:30 a.m.	to 10:30 a.m.	every 15 minutes
10:30	" 11:00	" 10
11:30	" 12:00 noon	" 15
12:00 noon	" 1:00 p.m.	" 10
1:30 p.m.	" 5:00	" 15
5:00	" 8:10	" 10

**SUNDAYS**

7:30 a.m.	to 10:30 a.m.	every 15 minutes
10:30	" 11:00	" 10
11:30	" 12:00 noon	" 15
12:00 noon	" 1:00 p.m.	" 10
1:30 p.m.	" 5:00	" 15
5:00	" 8:10	" 10

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**TIME TABLE.**

On and after THURSDAY, APRIL 22nd, 1920, until further Notice (All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

**DOWN TRAINS**

Stations	No. 1 Local	No. 2 Through Express	No. 3 Local	No. 4 Through Express	No. 5 Local	No. 6 Through Express	No. 7 Local	No. 8 Through Express	No. 9 Local	No. 10 Through Express	No. 11 Local	No. 12 Through Express
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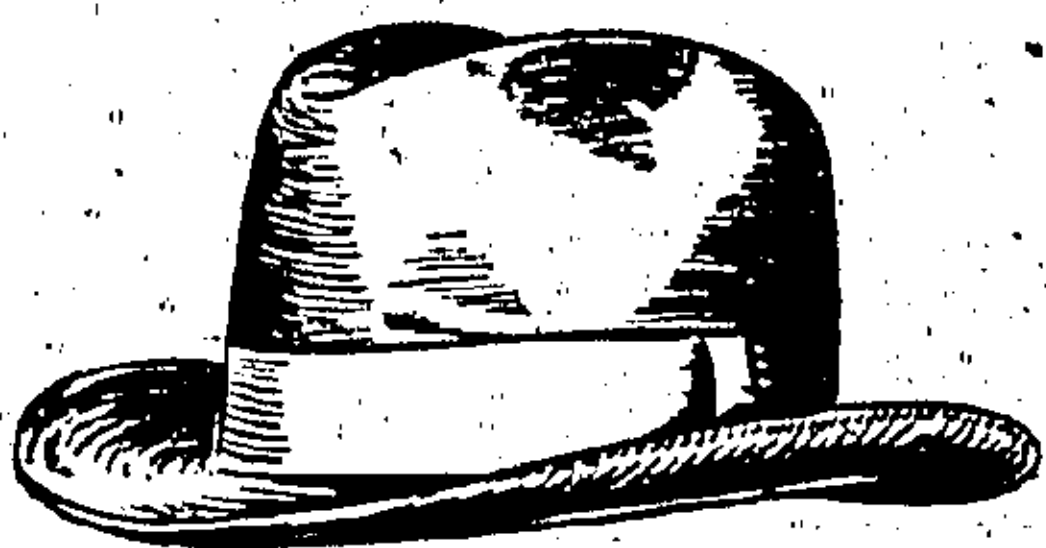
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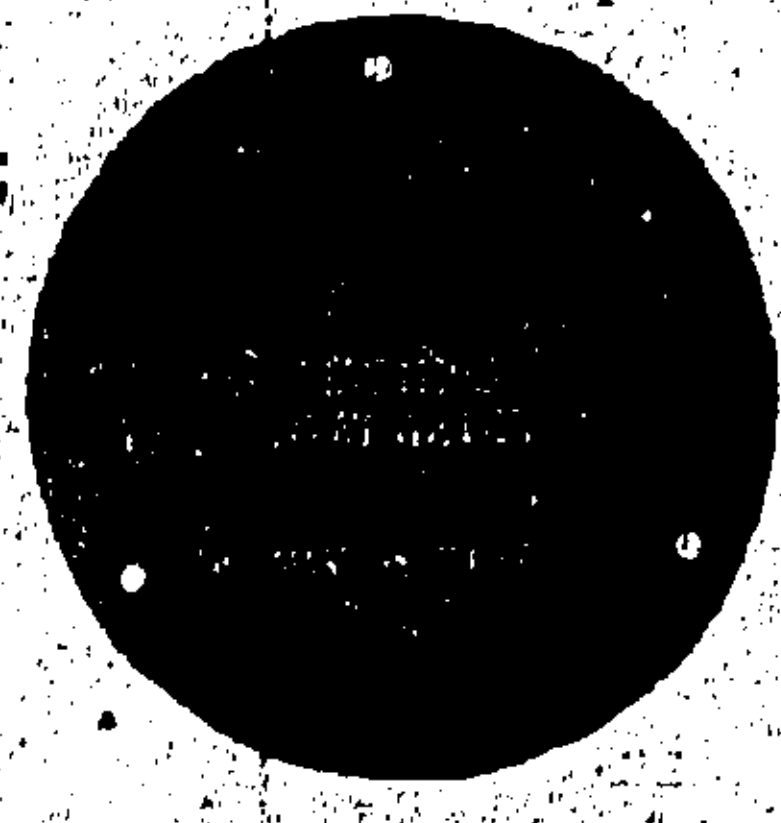
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[155]

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[125]

### ADVENTURES IN SINN FEIN IRELAND.

[BY ROBERT LYND IN THE "DAILY NEWS," GALWAY.]

I saw a magpie at Mullingar. I knew that something was going to happen. I saw two magpies near Athlone. I guessed there was nothing to worry about.

When we left Dublin for Galway at 7.25 in the morning, there was an armed man on board. There was a soldier in the train, but he was rifleless, so we passed along the side of the deepest canal in the world and through the middle of the deepest bog in the world, where a lonely seagull swooping above a field is a commoner sight than a man, and where yellow tris are commoner than wheat. It was difficult not to believe that we had reached one of the last refuges of peace.

Even a solitary policeman sadly parading a wayside station did nothing to dispel the picture of an Ireland wracked in eternal quietness. The Shannon at Athlone was as still as a fairy lake. It was only when we reached Athlone that a platform guarded by a score of police with rifles enabled one to realise that the Ireland of which one reads in the papers is really true.

#### THE HOLD-UP.

It was soon evident that the train was not going to be allowed to proceed. Policemen with rifles poured into two carriages, and the engine driver, leaping back in his engine and looking up at the sky as if he were going to spend the next year studying astronomy. "There was no new move on either side, the police, I suppose, were acting under orders from headquarters, but no engine driver south of the Boyne was going to carry them a step further. They remained in a train that they knew was not going to travel, reading papers and talking, while a sergeant with a revolver in his belt kept another squad of men on the platform.

The passengers got out to discover whether there was any chance of reaching Galway. A young Irish Volunteer—at least I suppose he was one—told them not to worry and took possession of the platform in a quiet efficient way, and even British officers went to him, not to the police, for help.

#### OFFICERS' DILEMMA.

Most of the passengers shook their heads, laughing at the misadventure we had tumbled into. But two or three women in the first-class and with shawls over their heads kept muttering, "God help us." "O God, will we ever reach Galway at all?" and a little crumpled boy with freckled hair put his fists into his eyes and wept. Everybody pressed round to comfort him and to slip pennies into his hands, and his gulps became less frequent.

The British officers, who were dressed in multi-began to get impatient, and suggested that they might themselves go down to the garage and find a motor. "Stay here," the Volunteer told them. "There would be no more without seeing him first. 'I'm in charge here.' He said it politely, not brusquely. But one gathered that he wished to impress on them that the Irish Republic was the governing body in that part of Ireland.

As we stood arguing, "Whatever you do," said the Volunteer, "don't lose your sense of humour." "No," said a cheerful white-haired man. "I'm more likely to lose my temper."

#### THE ANGELS.

The Angelus bell rang, and all the loquacious groups fell silent as the men took off their hats and crossed themselves and said their prayers. The first motor arrived, and a young man threw himself into it with his bag. The Volunteer raised his hand. "We must cater for the ladies first," he said. "Come out." He filled the car with young women, told them exactly what to do, should pay, and then went off down the platform and brought back the crippled boy in his arms. The little chap had been in a hospital in Dublin and was travelling alone. He went off in the car, almost able to smile by this time, sitting on a young priest's knee. The Volunteers then promise the next two motors to the officers, as they were on a holiday, and the rest of us had to be content with the promise of a lorry.

I strolled down the platform, seeing two papers on the bookstall, one called "Sport." I bought them to see if they had anything to say about railway travelling in the Lloyd George era. I came back and watched the jackdaws, who were sleeping about in the air, making jeering noises. The children in a school playground across a field did not even fear at us, but went on with their games.

#### ON TO GALWAY.

At length half the policemen got out of the train and marched off down the road to their dinner. Four remained on the platform; the rest of them stayed in the train with a determination worthy of Casabianca. The engine-driver then began to shunt the train back into a siding, where all the train but the mailvan was uncoupled. Then he got hold of the guard's van, somebody put on steam, and rushed through the station off to Galway, while a perfect, but he got out of a window, called out a farewell "Pip-pip," and the victims on the platform sent a laughing cheer after him.

Being that the engine was gone, the police in the carriages got out on to the line and marched back to the platform, but they were too late to catch the Galway train. Then the lorry arrived, and a mass of us climbed into it. Loggins to the right of us, luggage on the top of us, our knees higher than our chin, our feet lost among everybody else's feet, women in gowns, commercial travellers, and myself bundled together like fowls for the market.

Then the lorry broke down. There's never one thing happens but another thing happens. Then they took the lorry to pieces, dismembered it, hit it with a wrench in the wrong places, twisted every screw and wire in it till it ground and scraped this life. Then we got out and waited for the other motors to return from Galway while we starved on the foodless platform, and the old women groaned for a cup of tea.

#### 735 YEARS OF IT.

I asked a man near me how long this new phase was going to last. "Maybe a year, maybe for ever," he said. Another man added: "This is the last final struggle and the last of all."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

### KEMAL'S FORLORN HOPE. "BOLSHEVISTS COMING."

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 20th. Mustafa Kemal Pasha is spreading the report in Asia Minor that the present Bolshevik military forces will soon be turned against Constantinople and the Allies be driven out. This propaganda is printed not only in Kemalist papers, but in his communiques. His latest has reached my hands from the Commander-in-Chief on the Smyrna front and says:

The general situation is turning in our favour, and the following announcement will serve to elucidate public opinion. The Bolsheviks who have risen up against European tyranny have annihilated the Polish armies and are about to attack and cross through Roumania and Bulgaria to rescue Constantinople. Neither the British nor French Governments can mobilise against the Bolsheviks, because their soldiers would make common cause with Bolsheviks. British and French Bolsheviks profoundly sympathise with their Russian comrades. Our victory is approaching. Already the 11th Bolshevik army, composed of Tartar Moslems, has crossed the Caucasus frontier and is coming to our aid. Their troops are well equipped and armed, and they are bringing us money.

#### AMAZON'S APPEAL.

The Kemalist headquarters announce that there is a large number of women among the new volunteers, and publish the following remarkable appeal from the Turkish women of Boli, an important town in Asia Minor:

Owing to the cowardice of our men and disobedience to their religion, the enemy has seized our first capital, Broussa, and defiled the tombs of our Sultan. If our men are powerless to drive out the enemy from these sacred places we demand your authorisation to leave for the front. Let them give us their arms and we ourselves will defend our soil, honour, and religion. Let them cover at home or flee, but one day they will meet us face to face in the next world. We declare we trust in God, and demand to be sent to the front as soon as possible.

Signs are accumulating that during this respite from attack the Kemalist influence is waning. "Rings of the Turkish population against his forces have been more frequent. Nevertheless, savage reprisals on rebels have been carried out. Many Greek and Armenian villages in the interior have been destroyed in revenge for the Greek advance. It would seem that Kemal Pasha really hopes that his last card—Bolshevism—will not fail him.

### WHEN IS A WOMAN HAPPIEST? DISILLUSIONMENT AFTER 35.

Based on the comparative returns of men and women suicides is the assertion by Dr. Josiah Oldfield addressing the Medical and Social Society, that women are happiest and at their best from the age of 35 onwards.

He challenges the popular idea that the young woman is queen of the earth, and that at seven or eight she has the world at her feet. "Life undoubtedly becomes more pleasant and attractive to women after they have reached 35," he remarked. "More young women commit suicide between 15 and 35 than young men, but once the latter age is attained the position is entirely reversed. Men suicides are largely in the majority."

Why are women so much happier after 35? For one reason, because they have passed the days of girlhood and reached disillusionment. They have arrived at a stage when family life becomes so much more binding, and the love of children makes them cling to life at all costs. They are able to give time to the acquisition of beauty, which in their earlier years, went to the pursuit of pleasure. My own belief is that not only should every woman be beautiful, but she can be so if she gives her mind to it.

"Well," said I, "it has already been going on seven hundred years."

"Seven hundred and thirty-five," he corrected me, with a patient smile.

Then three more motors arrived, and we set off after a wait of about three hours. It was not exactly furious driving, it was more like travelling on a comet. We ripped through a land of stone walls, up stony hills and down stony dales, till we found ourselves looking down on the grey waters of Galway Bay. We met one covered van filled with policemen and rifles. We met an officer in uniform solitary driving his motor.

"Is it safe," I asked my neighbour, "for an officer to go about like that?" "Why would not it be?" he asked. "Hasn't everybody the right to go where he likes if he's not carrying arms or munitions?"

It's queer time, as the poet said during the war, and a queer world. During the whole day I saw no example of ill-nature on the part either of a Sinn Féiner or of a policeman or of those who were neither. If there's bitterness it is not the fault either of the people or the police, but of English statesmen, who confess themselves willing to sacrifice a million lives rather than admit that Irishmen are the equals of Belgians in their capacity for liberty.

THE LAST OF ALL. It is obvious that the Government has now decided to blockade Ireland by closing down the railways, as though the world were not already crying out under a superfluity of suffering. Is their object to goad the Irish into insurrection? Most of the Irishmen I have met seem confident that their people will refuse to be so goaded. They seem sure, too, that there will be no famine even if the railways never run again.

The last final struggle, the last of all. It could be ended tomorrow for the ordinary twenty shillings' worth of liberty. Five years ago it could have been done for ten shillings' worth. Last year it could have been done for fifteen shillings' worth. The struggle had been going on for only seven hundred and thirty-five years.

### HOUSING PROBLEM IN TIENTSIN. PRINCIPAL TOPIC OF CONVERSATION.

The Peking and Tientsin Times in a leading article on the above topic says:—The housing problem is at last with us, and it becomes more acute daily. Not more than a year ago a prospective tenant could have a wide choice in most of the Concessions, particularly in the former German Concession, but nowadays an enquirer has reason to be grateful if the various Companies and individuals owning house-property merely consent to add his name to the list of house-seekers. Practically all the house-owners have lengthy lists of names, and some of them now deem it advisable to inform enquirers of the futility of hoping for accommodation, and to decline further to extend their lists. It is the principal topic of conversation. Although the houseless are of course comparatively meagre in number, they pour their lamentations into every willing or unwilling ear, and therefore even those who, comfortably established in their own homes, would fain refrain from troubling their souls about the question, are not allowed to remain in peace.

The reasons for the shortage are not far to seek. Practically every foreign community here, save the Germans, has greatly increased during the past year or two compared with the population before and during the war. The last Census taken in the Foreign Concessions, in 1913, gave the total foreign civil population in those areas as 3,993. The total included 2,175 Japanese, 644 British, 412 Germans, 149 French, 147 Americans, and 141 Russians. Enquiries in British and American official quarters yesterday showed that the British population is roughly estimated at a little under 1,200, whilst the stable American population has increased nearly threefold. There is also a considerable floating population, residing in Hotels, all of which are full. The strength of both the French and Italian communities has undoubtedly also been heavily reinforced during the past year or two. The most conspicuous feature of the increase of foreign population, however, is the sudden influx of Russians and Poles. During recent months hundreds of these nationals have flocked to Tientsin. A fair proportion of them are of the wealthier class, who could no longer endure the difficulties and hardships in Russian territory that even wealth could not altogether overcome, whilst there are others who have to fight a hard battle for existence. Most of them are of the educated class. It is this invasion that is primarily accountable for the sudden development of the housing question in Tientsin, but it is a factor that is likely to disappear sooner or later. What is a certain number of Russians have established businesses here during recent times, and are therefore likely to remain, the great majority have no settled interests here. They are merely refugees from Russia and Siberia, and are journeying here to obtain succour from the hardships of life in these lands. When Russia emerges from her trials, and life in that country again becomes tolerable, they will doubtless return, for they are practically in exile in China. Some of them, possibly, will endeavour to return to European Russia directly communications are re-established and the political situation is clarified.

With the exception of the blocks of residences erected in the British Concession, off the Racecourse Road, and in the French Concession near the new Park, off the Bristow Road, and the numerous villas built in the Russian Concession, there has been comparatively little building construction for foreign domestic occupation during the past two or three years. The growth of commercial and industrial interests, however, has necessitated widespread building activity, and many important structures, such as the Kailan Mining Administration, Jardine, Matheson & Co., and the International Bank offices, etc., are in course of erection. House-building has completely failed to keep pace with the increase of population and even if the influx of people from Siberia had been far smaller, the housing problem would soon have become marked. The situation has been aggravated by the unsettled conditions in China. A considerable number of prominent Chinese officials and ex-officials, and politicians, have provided themselves with places of retirement during their temporary or permanent elimination from political life, and numerous other establishments are retained in care their owners or tenants become involved in peril from the periodical changes in the political situation and find a retreat to a foreign Concession eminently necessary. We omitted to mention the rapid growth of the Italian Concession above, simply because it has never become a very important factor from the viewpoint of the foreign resident, since most of the residences recently put up in that Concession were constructed for, or have been acquired by, wealthy Chinese. The restrictions that have been imposed in some parts to cope with this feature of the problem have undoubtedly mitigated the worst consequences, but it is practically impossible to remove this grievance altogether. In some respects the habit of wealthy Chinese officials to erect "funkholes" in areas under foreign control and administration has been productive of great advantage, notably in the case of the Italian Concession, which owes its remarkable development during the past few years very largely to the Chinese.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

### THE CHURCH IN ASIA. LAMBETH CONFERENCE DISCUSSIONS.

[ASIATIC NEWS AGENCY.]

London, August 10th. The Lambeth Conference has ended, and the Bishops are scattering. Some are going back at once to their Sees, including Bishop Banister of Kwangsi and Hunan, who sails to-morrow, while others are going abroad to health resorts of various types. The reports of the Conference are to be published in a few days' time, but in the meantime, I gather from Bishop Melony, of Chekiang, and Bishop Banister that important discussions have taken place with regard to the Church in China. In principle, the creation of a Chinese National Church has been decided, a Church which will no longer be directly under the control of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who has quite enough to do at present without being directly responsible for the affairs of the twenty-four provincial Dioceses, which now look to him for supreme direction.

As most people know, the Bishops in China are supported and maintained by Great Britain, the United States, and Canada. No doubt in time to come, the Chinese National Church, when it is created, will look to those three countries for yet a long time for financial support and the selection of fitting material for the Episcopate, but in other respects the Chinese National Church will be independent, though it will be in close association with the Anglican Church in Australia, and as will be the National Church in Canada, which this year, after a century's support by the Church Missionary Society, now for the first time becomes a separate independent entity. Already one Chinese Bishop has been appointed, and there is a good deal of material from which other Bishops can be drawn. The number of Chinese clergy is already large, while the work carried on by Chinese lay workers is also very effective.

With the creation of a Chinese National Church there will be a complete remodeling of the present system of financial allocation. "Liquor" funds sent out by organisations like the Church Missionary Society have been distributed through local representatives. A scheme has been evolved under which the available funds will be administered by provincial Synods, to which delegates will be appointed on a strictly numerical basis of Church membership, due provision being made for the representation of missionary and kindred interests. In other words, the Synods will be formed on the lines on which the Trade Union Congresses in this country are customarily convened. Such Synods will control everything, finance, education and missionary effort, and it is satisfactory to learn that every missionary organisation now in the field in China has taken part in the constitution of the machinery of the new National Church.

Indeed a Conference will probably be held in May next in Shanghai, in which all the interests which will be affected will be represented, and, to avoid overlapping, it is expected that one or two organisations now in existence will abdicate in favour of the newer developments. This Conference is likely to be attended by all the Bishops in China, as well as by all those interested in religious work.

The Bishops who have come home speak very appreciatively of the prospect of Christianity in China, due apparently to the official debatement of Confucianism, and to the advent of New Thought, which is turning men to Christianity to see what it has to offer to them. They especially lay stress upon the goodwill shown by the Chinese authorities to Christian work, upon the trust placed by the Chinese in Western methods of education controlled by the Church, and the friendship existing among the various Protestant organisations, and of the great openings for the teaching of modern knowledge, which explains the avidity with which the Bishops as a whole are urging the return of part of the Boxer Indemnity, so that it can be applied to this specific purpose in some form or other. It is therefore regarded as a hopeful story which the Bishops have to tell, and the movement will start with the maximum of goodwill.

On precisely the same lines, a similar Church of India is to be created so soon as the difficulties presented by State Endowment and finance are surmounted. The Church Enabling Act will help, and here again the innovation will be introduced at an early date.

Unfortunately the prospect of a substantial construction campaign during the immediate future are by no means bright. There are numerous obstacles to the development of building enterprise in Tientsin. The vital factor here is the lack of adequate financial facilities. It is simply unprofitable to build houses at the present time, and until exchange drops considerably, and the money market is more elastic, local Companies will not embark upon building enterprises. One leading institution here, the Land Investment Company, is now, we understand, building only on the ten years' purchase system, whereby its client pays 25 per cent. of the value of the land immediately, and refunds the Company's total capital outlay for land and building within ten years at a monthly rental, based upon compound interest at the rate of 10 per cent. The price of land has very appreciably increased of late, and transactions have recently been effected on terms that would have staggered residents a decade ago. The rental assessment, which, before amalgamation, was 3 per cent, is now 10 per cent, whilst fire insurance is also heavy. Under normal conditions the foreign population of Tientsin is bound to grow with the expansion of trade, and in view of the circumstances, it would seem that the only ground for hope in the future rests upon the Hong Kong employing considerable foreign staffs acting upon the policy of constructing suitable accommodation for their foreign employees.











## FLOODS IN SCOTLAND: NOAH'S ARKS ON THE DEE.

### RISE IN SICILY: PEASANTS TAKE OVER LARGE ESTATES.

### TRADE DEPRESSION: EFFECT OF CONTINENTAL COMPETITION.

#### LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.)

#### FLOODS IN SCOTLAND.

##### PONIES AND SMALL STOCK SWEEP AWAY.

Parts of Scotland have been devastated by wind and rainstorms. The rivers Dee and Don have flooded the countryside for miles. Hay, corn and poultry were swirled from the lower reaches of the Dee towards the sea while the Garthdee Bleach Factory was inundated and £10,000 damage was done.

Further up the river, Shetland ponies were swept away and drowned. Five drifters and trawlers broke adrift in Aberdeen harbour. Three were recovered and two were washed up. Serious damage was done in Perthshire, a large area being deeply submerged and small stock drowned.

##### NOAH'S ARKS ON THE DEE.

London, October 5th. The Highlands have experienced the worst floods since the historic overflowing of the Moray in 1829. It is impossible yet to gauge the extent of the disaster, but the rivers Tay, Spey, Dee and Don are raging torrents.

Farmers in the Balmoral area were isolated and were rescued with difficulty by a motorboat. Hereabouts a herd of Shetland ponies was swept away.

In the lower reaches of the Dee, sheep hayricks, trees and poultry were swept away to the sea.

Shipping in Aberdeen suffered severely. Five drifters and two small steamers were wrecked ashore. A big watchdog fastened in a kennel was swept into the Dee. The dog was rescued. Great numbers of wild rabbits herded on the tops of grain stacks and wooden storehouses floated on the Dee like numbers of Noah's Arks. The Bleach-works linen works were partially destroyed. The damage is estimated at £10,000.

#### MINERS' STRIKE THREAT. GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

London, October 5th.

There are indications that a strong feeling exists in most coalfields which may lead to a majority against the proposed datum line at the next week's ballot. The fact that the Miners' Federation executive has not suggested how the miners should vote—probably due to difference of opinion among the members—will evidently considerably lead to increase the vote against the acceptance of the proposed terms.

The uncertainty whether a bare or two-thirds majority is necessary for strike notices to take effect in the event of the rejection of terms has been cleared up by the Secretary, Mr. Hodges, who states that the former will suffice. Meanwhile, the miners at the Welsh, Staffordshire and Northumberland collieries which were idle as an emphatic protest against the datum line proposals, have now resumed work.

#### ITALY'S LABOUR TROUBLES NEW GOVERNMENT MEASURE.

London, October 5th.

The Italian Government bill regulating industrial relations arising from the recent metal workers' dispute will shortly be introduced into the Chamber.

According to the *Epoca*, it provides reform of the Supreme Labour Council and creates a special technical council of 150 members, equally composed of representatives of employers and workers with legislative as well as consultative powers as regards disciplinary measures and working conditions in factories. The Council will adjudicate on all questions involving the relations of the employer and the worker in commerce, industry and agriculture, and will elect a permanent committee to prepare and supervise the enforcement of labour legislation.

#### DUBLIN OUTRAGE.

##### HOLD-UP IN BANK.

London, October 5th.

A customary outrage is reported from Ireland to-day. This is a case of a hold-up by armed men in a Dublin bank. Three men entered the bank and ordered the staff at the point of revolvers to hold up their hands and demanded arms, whilst one of the telephone wires and the other filled his pockets with money and decamped with £500 after warning the staff and the customers not to leave the bank for an hour.

##### SINN FEINERS' SENSATIONAL COUP.

London, October 5th.

Armed Sinn Feiners, last night, carried out one of their most successful coups. They made a sudden onslaught on the police barracks near Skibbereen and took the garrison of fifteen policemen completely by surprise and compelled them to surrender without firing a single shot. They then burned down the barracks after removing the machine-guns and a considerable quantity of ammunition.

##### THE CONSTABULARY BARRACKS, RAID.

London, October 5th.

As regards the captured barracks, it is officially reported that it was the Royal Irish Constabulary barracks at Schull, Co. Cork, which was attacked in the evening by a large body of armed men.

A vigorous fire was maintained by both sides until midnight, when the defenders were overpowered and surrendered. The raiders numbered 200. Many of them arrived by motor-cars in small parties over the mountain roads, all reaching the rendezvous about dark.

The barracks are a double-storied building situated on a high hill overlooking Schull harbour. The police kept the raiders at bay for four hours, ultimately being overwhelmed by the overpowering numbers. The military seized practically all incoming mails in Dublin and searched them and returned them later. Heavy outbreaks of firing occurred in Cork at night time between Sinn Feiners and the military/cut-throat patrols.

##### GOVERNMENT MOVE TO RE- ESTABLISH AUTHORITY.

London, October 5th.

The idea is gaining ground in reliable quarters that while police and military reprisals in Ireland are henceforward to be discouraged, another move is imminent with the object of re-asserting Government authority. For this idea evidence is forthcoming in the increasing raids on Sinn Fein courts which so far have infrequently been interfered with. Following on the dispersal of the "Sinn Fein Quarter Sessions" at Navan, the military surrounded the Wexford Town Hall where the Mayor was presiding at an illegal court. The Mayor was arrested, and he protested that he had a right to hold the court but he was removed to a gaol with the other court officials.

It is believed that the new form of activity, which, it is recognised, will entail wholesale arrests of Sinn Fein leaders, will be in full swing before the re-assembling of Parliament on October 19th.

##### GERMAN MINERS. LARGE INCREASE IN OUTPUT.

Berlin, October 5th.

It is evident that the German miners regard the output question in a different light to their British colleagues for the official statistics disclose the output of the first eight months this year 17,000,000 tons greater than the output of the corresponding period last year.

#### DUTCH STEAMER HELD UP. GERMAN AUTHORITIES REFUSE TO LET IT GO TO DANTZIG.

Berlin, October 5th.

A message from Kiel says the German authorities have held up a Dutch steamer from Rotterdam bound for Dantzig and conveying two American aeroplanes equipped with machine-guns which were meant for Poland, and ordered the captain to discharge the cargo or return to Rotterdam.

##### CARGO DESCRIPTION.

Berlin, October 5th.

A message from Kiel says that the cargo of the Dutch steamer consists mainly of American tinned beef with two British aeroplanes.

##### NOTE TO GERMANY.

Paris, October 5th.

The Conference of Ambassadors has sent a Note to Germany as regards the stoppage of the above steamer recalling that under the Treaty of Versailles the navigation of the Kiel Canal is entirely free.

##### POLAND'S WARS. TRUCE TO AVOID WINTER CAMPAIGN.

London, October 5th.

A telegram from Riga says that the Russian and Polish delegations have agreed to sign an armistice and a preliminary peace agreement on October 5th, with a view to avoiding a winter campaign.

##### PATRIOTIC OFFER. FOREGO INTEREST ON WAR STOCK.

London, October 5th.

A patriotic offer has been made by an Edinburgh firm, which insists on anonymity, to forego interest totalling £25,000 accruing in the next five years on £100,000 war stock. The firm forebears a possible similar extension for another five years, after which it hopes others will be encouraged to do the same.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain has gratefully accepted the offer.

##### NEW CANADIAN MINISTER. REASON OF DELAY IN APPOINT- MENT.

London, October 5th.

Contrary to the Associated Press message from New York of September 30th, the *Morning Post's* Ottawa correspondent says that it is officially denied that the delay in the appointment of a Minister to represent Canada in Washington is due to objection by Sir Auckland Geddes. The delay is attributed to the absence of urgency, owing to the lull which is likely until the new American President is elected.

It is understood that Sir Robert Borden will probably accept the position.

##### THE "BISMARCK" FIRE. EXTENT OF DAMAGE.

London, October 5th.

It would appear that the damage to the *Bismarck* was not so extensive as at first reported. At any rate Lloyd's agent at Hamburg merely reports that the fire destroyed one room above the engine-room.

##### CAIRO TRIAL. FOUR ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Cairo, October 5th.

Four accused in the conspiracy trial have been acquitted. The remainder, including Abdel Rahman, have been found guilty. The sentences will be promulgated.

##### MANILA BLAZE. STATE BUILDINGS DOOMED.

London, October 5th.

The *Times* Manila correspondent reports that the Philippine Senate, Treasury and Mint buildings are ablaze. They are a flaring furnace and are probably doomed, despite the efforts of the Fire Brigades.

##### PEASANT RISING IN SICILY. OCCUPYING LARGE LANDED ESTATES.

London, October 5th.

Serious agrarian disturbances have been occurring in Sicily recently, and organised bodies of peasants, many of them armed, have now begun to take possession of the large landed estates. Already, 200 estates have been occupied. In one instance, a monk led five hundred peasants to occupy an estate at Sant Angelo. One hundred landowners ambushed the returning peasants and fired, killing one and wounding one.

#### TRADE DEPRESSION. EFFECT OF SERIOUS COMPETITION.

London, October 5th.

Illuminating explanations why the English commercial community is experiencing a period of depression were afforded by Mr. Peter Rylands, the President of the Federation of British Industries, in the course of an address at the London Iron and Steel Exchange.

He stated that the demand for British production has diminished owing to the prices rising above the consumers' capacity to pay them; also, since the Armistice, Great Britain has fulfilled a large proportion of the world orders which Continental manufacturers and interests so far were unable to undertake. The United States is simultaneously handicapped owing to the rate of exchange.

But Mr. Rylands showed, the position is now changing owing to the revival of German and Belgian trade competition, and he pointed out that German exports, which in January last year were only of the value of 161,000,000 marks, were of the value of 6,647,000,000 marks last May, and they have undoubtedly increased since. While Germany is subsidising railways, coal, food and other commodities from borrowed money, Great Britain has done exactly the opposite. The Government was encouraging deflation and removing subsidies thereby raising the cost of living at a moment when industries were endangered by serious competition.

Replying to a suggestion, Mr. Rylands was sure that manufacturers would be only too willing to adopt the policy of fixing stable prices for certain periods as far as practicable.

##### TO REDUCE COST OF LIVING. EFFECTS OF CENTRAL PRO- FITTEERING COMMITTEE.

London, October 5th.

The Central Profiteering Committee is co-operating with traders with a view to reducing the cost of living, and as a result of investigations it is anticipated that large supplies of guaranteed good clothing will be placed on the market, also standard building materials, at fixed prices. It is suggested that the standard price for men's suits be £5. West End tailors are at present charging 15 to 18 guineas.

##### THE FASTING LORD MAYOR.

London, October 5th.

The public belief that Mr. MacSwiney must be getting food is not shared by the Home Office which explicitly states that he is refusing all food. There is no reason to suspect that he is receiving food from relatives. He is taking hot water and medicine which arrest certain deteriorating processes.

##### SITUATION IN MESOPOTAMIA. COLUMN TO RELIEVE SAMARA.

London, October 5th.

The War Office Mesopotamia command announces that a column proceeding from Ur to relieve Samara reached Telukhairi on October 1st without opposition. The advanced railroad on the Ur-Samarra railway is now Batha, thirty-six miles from Samara.

##### OBITUARY.

London, October 5th.

The death is announced of Mr. William Heinemann, the well-known publisher. C. N. Williamson is announced of the novelist.

##### THE POSITION IN JAPAN. AN OUTSPOKEN SPEECH.

London, October 5th.

Mr. Inukai, the leader of the Nationalist party, and member of the Diplomatic Council, delivered an outspoken speech recently on the occasion of the opening of a branch of his party at Yokohama. He expressed his belief that the League of Nations was merely an ideal, and had no practical value. All the nations, he said, were arming themselves, and real world peace was not yet in sight.

Japan was surrounded by unfriendliness everywhere, including China, Australia and America. Internally, Japan's traditional ideals had been shaken up, and Bolshevism was menacing the country. The present Administration did not seem able to deal with the present difficult situation. Its policies caused suspicion on the part of foreign countries, and in fact Japan was now regarded as a second Germany. He further asserted that the Government possessed no real power, while the Opposition was feeble and even the militarists and bureaucrats were losing their power. Mr. Inukai strongly advocated the gathering of all those scattered forces under a new banner.

#### TROUBLE IN PALESTINE. SERIOUS REPORTS.

News by no means reassuring in nature, writes a correspondent to the *Morning Post*, has been received through private sources from Palestine regarding the condition of affairs in that country, and it is very probable that our garrison will have to be increased. Public security in many of the Razzas leaves much to be desired, and affrays, sometimes developing into small battles, are frequent.

Thus recently there was a serious encounter between our troops and Arabs at Engaddi, in the Hebron district. Native reports assert that 25 British and Indian soldiers were killed and 80 wounded. Amongst the dead was an English captain. Another engagement, which also took place at the end of July in the same district, resulted in the beating off of the insurgents with the loss of one officer and nine men killed and a considerable number of wounded. Though one cannot accept figures given by the natives without reserve, it seems clear that both these encounters were on a considerable scale, and the numbers of Arabs in arms against us must have run into several hundreds.

A still more serious affray is reported to have occurred in the Jordan valley. Tribesmen from the Beni Atia, Beni Bela, Shammar, and Bashar tribes raided Jericho and forced the local government to retreat to Jerusalem. The tribesmen, after the disappearance of the British authorities, collected the cattle of the inhabitants, who had remained loyal to the Jerusalem Government, and then retired across the Jordan.

The unrest in Palestine, of which these incidents are symptoms, is undoubtedly widespread, and the situation is certainly delicate. Feeling in the Haman is running very high, as is shown by the murder of Aladdin Drouby Pasha, the Syrian Premier, and other high officials of the Damascus Government. Haman is geographically as much akin to Palestine as it is to Syria, and the feeling amongst the warlike sedentary Arabs who inhabit that fertile region, is probably as strongly anti-British as it is anti-French. Hence one must expect the excitement now ruling in that district to have its repercussion in Palestine.

Anti-Zionist sentiment has been on the increase since the arrival of Sir Herbert Samuel. The latest manifestation of this feeling has been shown by the "protests" passed by the National Association of Jaffa, Hebron, and Gaza. These were all drafted in the same form, and ran as follows:

With all due respect to his Britannic Majesty and to your person (Sir Herbert Samuel), we beg to protest against the decision taken at San Remo (i.e., the granting of the mandate to Great Britain) and against your appointment. The Jaffa notables, on returning from Jerusalem after having heard the King's message and Sir Herbert Samuel's speech, are reported to have said to their fellow-citizens: "We are returning from the burial of the Holy Land."

##### SCIENTIFIC FOOD METER FOR TOKYO. LABORATORIES FOR STUDY OF NATION'S NOURISHMENT.

London, October 5th.

A Caloric meter, one of only five of the kind in the world, will be used in the Japanese National Laboratory to test the requirements in food stuff. The laboratory will be erected on the present site of the Sugamo Hospital, with a budgetary estimate of ¥250,000. Dr. Saeki, who will be in charge of the laboratory, says he is abandoning his life work to devote himself to the public service.

In Dr. Saeki's opinion, the Japanese physique is much weaker than the physique of the Western races, and there is great need of improving Japanese health. Because of that condition and also because the Empire is in need of a food policy much needs to be done to improve the food of the nation.

The Caloric meter, which is worth ¥50,000, was made under the supervision of Dr. Benedict of the Carnegie Non-nutrient Testing Laboratory. Dr. Saeki expects to combine science and practice so as to make valuable contribution towards the improvement of food. The laboratory will have 30 different departments to take up a study of the different phases of the food problem.

##### THE SUMMIT OF CHEEK. HUMOURS OF NON-CO-OPERATION.

London, October 5th.

The *Pioneer* (Allahabad) writes:—In most countries the idea of persons asking for concessions from a State railway to facilitate their attendance at a meeting called to consider the question of paralyzing the Government would appear incredible. The Congress organisers in the Punjab, however, appear to have requested the North-Western Railway to arrange that the charges, amounting to nearly Rs. 5,000, on a special train for delegates to Calcutta should be waived and they, no doubt, feel that they have a grievance because their modest application was not granted.

##### GERMAN FORGER. ENGLISH 21 NOTES.

London, October 5th.

The *Tagessblatt* (Berlin) reports that a man lately appeared at one of the leading banks and presented 10 English pound notes, which he requested German money. The bank clerk's suspicions were aroused and the man was detained. In the course of a police interrogation he compromised himself. The police allowed him to go, but watched him as he left the bank and approached a man who was waiting near the building with a large portfolio. A police officer again intervened, and the portfolio was found to contain no fewer than 15,000 forged English pound notes.

#### THE SERIOUS GOLF SEASON. UNPOPULAR PRACTICES.

London, October 5th.

Golf never really stops all the year round, but there are times when it is to be played very seriously, says a writer in the *N.Y. Daily News*. The hot weather of the past few months has meant a golf course with heaps of elbow room, and however much of a nuisance a man might be to himself he was not necessarily so to others. But these halcyon days for the duffer are practically at an end, and we now enter upon the time when the player must obey the Decalogue in letter as well as in spirit and remember the Beatitudes if his golfing soul is to be saved.

##### THE LOST BALL.

There are people who go otherwise through life untroubled, and who are even respected by their fellow men, but who fail miserably in their duty towards humanity once they get within sight of a golf course. Open-handed and charitable they frequently are in public and private life, yet when it comes to a lost ball they will relentlessly hold up a whole army of golfers while they scour the wilderness. The mania for economy obsesses them at such moments, and they neglect that courteous way of the arm which would allow the advance of others to continue. Perhaps, of course, the man has been bluffing the world all the time until he found himself upon the golf links, and only then has his soul been laid bare. If it be not so, he is still a nuisance, to use no stronger a word, and must be put in the same category as the affable creature sometimes encountered.

The principal defect about the latter is that he has forgotten all about the 10th hole, if indeed he ever heard of it. His voice is heard shouting greetings to long lost friends—lost at any rate for the previous hour or two—and all manner of people acquire stray bits about his family history, the stymie he laid on the 3rd green and his favourite poet. These items are right and proper at the 10th, in fact a goodly stock of them is the only way to win this very popular hole, but for the rest of the found they are the things that stir other people's bile and create heartburn. When, as from now onwards, golf comes into its own, these and like diseases on the golf course must be eliminated.

##### THE SILVER SINNOL.

There is hope, says Kipling somewhere or another, for the man who gets uproariously drunk in public but little or none for the silent drinker. In the same way a man may fool all down the fairway and still keep his place, doing little damage to anybody, but there are people who seem to hunt in couples—who may not be classed as mere genial blunders. It happens thus. A pair may see the course clear, before them and drive off, but when about to play their second another set of players suddenly emerge before them and without a word say, "By your leave" smack their balls in the direction of the green. Of course, for the previous half hour they have both been out of bounds hunting after lost balls, and having retrieved them they barge into the house regardless of all others. At such times a regret that golf is not played with machine-guns and trench mortars is perfectly excusable. Lethal weapons are about the only kind of argument likely to appeal to these people.

Throughout these summer months nobody has worried much about three and four-ball matches. There has generally been room and to spare, but from now onwards it will be a different matter. They are a very interesting way to play golf, but they sometimes lead players of experience and much sweetness of disposition into unworthy actions. This is particularly liable to happen during the next weeks, when the easy methods of summer are fresh in players' minds. Probably it is natural for every member of one of these combinations to desire to hole out after the hole has been lost and won, but there are others to be considered and there are many ways in which they can help to improve the temper of the whole golf course.

##### NO SELF-DETERMINATION.

Only a few matters connected with serious golf have been here mentioned, but they should help the player to bear his responsibilities in mind. Wherever self-determination may apply, it does not apply to a golf course, for there the player is under a government which, if abused too long, will some day rise in its wrath and deport the self-determinist. Probably there are a few who come into the latter category, but happily very few, and the majority win through ignorance. For instance a young golfer acquires a bag of clubs, a few balls and usually a partner as well versed in the game as himself, and off he goes feeling like a lord of creation. He has not, however, the most important thing of all—a book of rules—and so is apt to make his own and other people's lives a misery. The rules are tolerably simple, but what is better is that the etiquette of the game is laid down in clear and—shall we say?—beautiful language, and even if a man offends against the rules there is much to be said for him provided he observes the etiquette.

##### CARNEGIE BOOKS FOR TOKYO.

A ceremony at which the city of Tokyo officially accepted a gift of 1,500 volumes donated by the Carnegie Peace Fund was held in the new library building at Hibiya the other day. The books, which include volumes on political science, history, labour problems and other social questions, and encyclopaedias, are sent by the peace fund to assist in promoting peaceful relations between nations. Those sent to Japan are now at the Hibiya Library. They are said to be worth between ¥40,000 and ¥50,000.







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TOYAMA MARU ... Monday, 18th Nov., at 11 a.m.

TOYOHASHI MARU ... Friday, 28th Nov., at 11 a.m.

FURUKAWA MARU (omitting Manila) ... Tuesday, 14th Dec., at 11 a.m.

LONDON &amp; ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez

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MISHIMA MARU ... Monday, 18th Oct., at Noon

SADO MARU ... Friday, 28th Oct., at Noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON &amp; ROTTERDAM via Suez.

DAKAR MARU sailing from Yokohama ... Saturday, 19th October.

LIVERPOOL &amp; MARSEILLES via Singapore, Colombo, Suez

Port Said.

MELBOURNE &amp; SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

Island, Townsville &amp; Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 20th Oct., at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 17th Nov., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Suez.

MORIOKA MARU ... Tuesday, 12th October.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via CAPE.

TOSA MARU sailing from Singapore ... Sunday, 17th Oct.

BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO via Singapore.

YETOBOFU MARU ... Friday, 8th October.

CALCUTTA &amp; RANGOON via Singapore &amp; Penang.

TOMIURA MARU ... Saturday, 9th October.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe &amp; Yokohama.

AKI MARU ... Saturday, 16th Oct., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

KAMAKURA MARU ... Saturday, 9th October.

HAKODATE MARU ... Saturday, 16th October.

TENSHIN MARU ... Wednesday, 20th Oct.

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## A DUTCH RAILYARD.

## ALL THE WORLD A CUCUMBER.

The Morning Post's Special Correspondent in Holland writes:-

Most travellers by the Hook of Holland, being still in a sea-green state of mind, regard it only as a place where they must stalk an elusive train through a thicket of Dutch vocabularies. But a few have discovered that it is also a gate into a horticultural wonderland.

When you step ashore at the Hook you are already in Holland's most famous market garden. She has others that may out-rival this Westland in special cultures. I wonder (to indicate one of them) how much of the unsweetened fruit-pulp for our own jam consumption has come since the Armistice from the Betuwe that fat land, as its name implies, between the Lek and the Waal. All round, however, the Westland is perhaps the best known, and in any case it is the nearest to Covent Garden, and so of most moment to us. The ship we came over in, the St. George, is already loading up afresh from it for our markets, and when she sailed before day-break this morning the Harwich quay was glimmering in the half-light with piled-up white boxes of Westland tomatoes, still awaiting transmission to London.

There is nothing romantic, of course, in a hillyard. Smoother long ago diagnosed its prosaic tendencies; and didn't Goldsmith describe unflatteringly its effects on the Dutch human frame? Beauty reared in it is not usually "smulish in the girl's face," and Batavian beauty starts with "shudrie of a large brede." But this Dutch hillyard is at least picturesque, rich in colour and full in tone. And certainly full of life. It is in most concentrated tabloid form, an illustration of Holland's farming success, the secret of which is co-operation, and again, co-operation. That is why books have been written about the Westland, and agricultural commissions from other countries pay it visits, and people speak of it as something of a wonderland.

## TUCKED BEHIND THE DUNES.

It is, you must understand, only a tiny garden tucked away in this hook or corner of Holland. Half a dozen or ten fair-sized farms in Suffolk or the Lothians would doubtless compose it. I crossed its whole length from the Hook to The Hague this afternoon by steam-tram, at the cost of eighteen-pence, first-class. For the same sum, second-class, I could have traversed its breadth as well, and renewed old acquaintance with the experimental garden at Nieuwkoop.

The day is brilliant. Five minutes after landing at the Hook you are clear of ships and quays, and their menacing masts and funnels, and are involved in a sparkling tangle of green cultures, a maze of lights and wind-crests. For Westland gardening is intensive, of course, and it is in the hands of small holders. The paternal features of its leading families need not run to more than two acres and a half. But one of them, maybe, is all one range of glass for grapes! We reckon grapes by the thousand tons here, and tomatoes by the million. A call at the Landbouwhuis, when I passed it in The Hague this afternoon, would no doubt have furnished me with the figures of output—cauliflower to a pound, and even peas to a pod. The Dutch horticulturalist is most meticulous in his costings, and the Department of Agriculture (as still more gratefully, I discovered, also, long ago) very ready, even eager, to summarise his statistics for you. But I am not troubling about figures just now, only with impressions glimpsed from this snorting motorway of a tram driven by steam along the roads of this genial sunny garden.

## INTENSIVE GARDENING.

All its secrets seem to lie so invitingly open to the eye. Yonder in the west is the low, delicately undulating line of white created dunes, Holland's natural sea-wall. Our garden lies in a trough behind them; a subtle soil, artificially made up, and only a foot or two above sea-level. Their sand drifts constant over its sea-clay, but at times, too, the wind drives across them in a fury and so everywhere the gardener improvises screens to protect his cultures. See those great pears—though this isn't much of a fruit year—clustering on the sunny side of that sheltering wall! And the lives of its people seem equally obvious. To-day the interest of the world for them is as manifestly the cucumber. Another day it will be the potato, the carrot, the onion, the cabbage, the bean that is called French. Their fortunes may be staked on asparagus, their ambitions set on the early peach.

Every village almost has its auction hall beside the canal, down which daily just now are poled the laden barges, right in between officials and buyers the latter able by an electric touch to arrest at their price the moving hand on the great figured dial. So, picturesquely and with despatch, are sold in mass the treasures of the sun. There are two of these marts at Loosdrecht, one called after the village, the other, and never as clear as the "Co-operative." If that means that co-operators (they are all such) sometimes have their differences, and cannot always compose them, this is only a domestic affair. It detracts nothing from what their principle has done for Dutch gardening. No one doubts the value of that.

On one can doubt it in this flourishing Westland. The war, one hears every where, has brought wealth to all, or almost all, on the land in Holland. Here they have their difficulties, discussed German markets formerly by far their best, and the mark still falling, and inability to get their produce across to their greatly-increased market in England. I hear that within the last few days they have started running some of it over in a logger out of Massilia. I couldn't hear where she sails to. Perhaps, if you chance to pass that way, you will find her lying at the old wharf of the picturesque eel-boats beside London Bridge.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:-

Address	From
Brandenburg, Larkwood	Vladivostok
7374, 8314, 0914, 3798, 1637	
4760, 8517, 5984, 2812, 7300	Shanghai
Nygmikwe, Kongsbo, Wil-	
ling-on Street	Amoy
Knabex	Shanghai
Mrs. Robert Ward, c/o Police	Shanghai
Einmalshie	Kobe
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Kranfachuon	Kobe
Poreas	Kobe
Kawastel	Tokio
Morel Kahn, Hongkong Hotel	Kobe
Taisyuko Sangauri	Bingofield
Leungchungchui	Yokohama
5191, 3402, 0733	Amoy
George Robinson, Hongkong	
Hotel	Yokohama
Tack Cheung	Shanghai
Pestre	Yokohama

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:-

Address	From
Ararat	Montreal
Barthelemi Maison Sauvayre	Perthussayon
phutho	
Capt. Mugg, Sailors House	Singapore
Dumce, Seamen Institute	Vietnam
Kaiserhut	Beitile
Seraton, King Edward Hotel	Luton

## WEATHER REPORT.

October 7th, at 12.22—Warning to Hongkong:—A depression filling in Lat. 18 deg N., Long. 113 deg E.

October 7th, at 12.25—No returns from Japanese stations.

Pressure has increased slightly to moderately at the majority of reporting stations. The anti-cyclone has increased in intensity and the depression in the China Sea is filling up.

Fresh monsoon will prevail along the China Coast, and over the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 2.00 inches. Total since January 1st, 96.70 inches against an average of 77.66 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:-

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, fresh to strong, cloudy, rainy, improving later
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Loochoo)	No. 1.
South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan)	No. 1.

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 6th to October, 14th, 1920.

Days of Week	Days of Month	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
		H'kong Standard Time	Height	H'kong Standard Time	Height
Fri.	8	h. m. 6 16	6.9	h. m. ft. in.	
Satur.	9	7 43	6.7	1 7	2.2
Sun.	10	8 04	6.1	1 3	3.8
Mon.	11	9 5	6.8	1 5	2.3
Tues.	12	9 54	6.5	2 18	2.3
Wed.	13	10 42	6.3	3 53	3.1
Thur.	14	11 29	6.8	4 37	1.9
		10 21	7.4	4 13	3.5

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HAIPHONG	HAIPHONG	Sat.	8th Oct.	3 p.m.
STRAITS & JAVA via AMOY	CHAKSANG	Sat.	9th Oct.	8 a.m.
TIEN-SIN	CHAKSANG	Sun.	10th Oct.	8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHAKSANG	Tues.	12th Oct.	8 a.m.
SANDAKAN	CHAKSANG	Tues.	12th Oct.	8 a.m.
MANILA	CHAKSANG	Fri.	15th Oct.	3 p.m.

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"GLENIFER"	3rd Nov.	GENOA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM
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Mr & Mrs Gourdin      Mr R. Biddle  
                                and children      Mr & Mrs J. H.  
                                Liberty  
Mr E. Dobson      Mr J. Roberts  
Mr & Mrs F. Hobbs      Mr G. A. Seale  
Mr & Mrs H. S.      Mr C. P. Starkey  
Harley      Mr & Mrs W. E. Kirby  
Mr & Mrs W. E. Kirby      Capt O. W. Wilks  
Mr J. W. Lawson

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**FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA,**  
**INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.,**  
**ALL CLASSES OF PASSENGERS.**  
AND COAST  
**A Comprehensive and Complete Record**  
of the

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST

Is given in the  
**HONGKONG WEEKLY**  
**PRESS**  
with which is incorporated  
"THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT"  
Subscription, paid in advance, \$12 per  
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the world, \$14.



## AMERICAN &amp; ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

ss. "GENERAL CHURCH" ... 10th Nov.  
ss. "MONTROSE" ... 15th Nov.

Subject to change without notice

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, VILAGUAY BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.  
Managing Agents."ELLERMAN" LINE.  
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON ... "MATOPPO" ... 15th Oct.  
LONDON ... "CITY OF NAPLES" ... 15th Nov.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to Messrs &amp; Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.  
General Agents.C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
WENAIWAI, CHIOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 8th Oct. Noon.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"LINAN"	On 8th Oct. Noon.
HANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"TEAN"	On 8th Oct. Noon.
ICHO, WAPPOH & HAIFONG	"KAIFONG"	On 11th Oct. 9 A.M.
SWATOW & FANGCOE	"CHIFUA"	On 11th Oct. 10 A.M.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"SHANTUNG"	On 15th Oct. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SHANTUNG"	On 15th Oct. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI and TIENTSIN	"YINGCHOW"	On 18th Oct. Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 19th Oct. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Northern China. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow. For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers, having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

## SWATOW, AMOI AND FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

"HAIKONG" ... Capt. J. S. Thomson | FRIDAY, 8th Oct. at 3 P.M.  
"HAIKONG" ... Capt. J. S. Thomson | TUESDAY, 12th Oct. at 3 P.M.  
"HAIKONG" ... Capt. W. O. Farnsworth | FRIDAY, 15th Oct. at 3 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers.

## LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY

## TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board steamers.

HONGKONG

TO

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

Don Irwin ... 10th Oct.  
SS. VINTA ... 10th Oct.  
SS. WEST HIXON ... 10th Oct.  
SS. WEST MONTOP ... 10th Oct.

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points no Transshipment en-route. Shipside connection with the Baltimore, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.

Head Office: Los Angeles, Calif.  
Branch Office: Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Singapore.

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## P. &amp; O. - BRITISH INDIA.

## APCAR AND EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

## MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES.

MAURITIUS, EAST &amp; SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND &amp; QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

## PENINSULAR &amp; ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NANKIN"	6,900	10th Oct. 10 A.M.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DUNEA"	6,400	15th Oct.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KASHGAR"	6,900	22nd Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"NOVARA"	6,900	1st Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"NELLORE"	6,863	26th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SOMALI"	6,719	10th Dec.	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,100	17th Dec.	do.
"SICILIA"	6,702	31st Dec.	do.
"FLASSY"	7,316	31st Jan. 1921	do.

## BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"GREGORY APCAR" | 4,600 | 13th Oct. | Calcutta via Spore, Pang &amp; R.

## EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN" | 4,000 | 1st Nov. | Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

## SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI &amp; JAPAN

"NOVARA"	6,900	13th Oct.	Shanghai & Japan.
"EASTERN"	4,000	14th Oct.	Japan direct.
"TAKADA"	7,000	21st Oct.	Shanghai & Japan.
"NELLORE"	6,900	24th Oct.	Shanghai & Japan.
"DILWARA"	5,400	30th Oct.	Shanghai Only.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable. 1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.R.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo. All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge. Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice. Passengers measuring not more than 5ft. x 2ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

12, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

## O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM &amp; HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

ARGON MARU ... Saturday, 16th Oct.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN &amp; CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"CANADA MARU" (Taking Passengers) ... Tuesday, 2nd Nov.

BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SAIGON MARU" ... Sunday, 16th Oct.

"BURMA MARU" ... Saturday, 16th Oct.

SAIGON, BANGKOK &amp; SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

"SHIRE MARU" ... Monday, 1st Nov.

SYDNEY &amp; MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE &amp; TACOMA

via Manila and Shanghai—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ARIZONA MARU" (Taking Passengers) ... Tuesday, 12th Oct.

"MANILA MARU" (do.) ... Friday, 15th Oct.

"OMI MARU" (do.) ... Friday, 15th Oct.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"HAGUE MARU" ... Sunday, 7th Nov.

NEW ORLEANS LINE.

"SUMATRA MARU" ... Beginning of Dec.

JAPAN PORTS—Moi, Kobe, Yokkaichi &amp; Yokohama.

"RAVANA MARU" ... Monday, 25th Oct.

"OMI MARU" (Call Shanghai).

KEELUNG via SWATOW &amp; AMOI—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"KAJU MARU" ... Sunday, 10th Oct.

TAKAO via SWATOW &amp; AMOI.

"BOSHU MARU" ... Saturday, 16th Oct.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Tel. Nos. 744 &amp; 745. YABUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

## AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer Arr. Hongkong from Australia Lv. Hongkong for Australia

"TAIYUAN" | 16th Oct. | 31st Oct.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc. and have superior accommodations with Electric Light, Redwood Floors. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand &amp; Tasmanian Ports.

For Freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents. [42]

## T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA

## HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN &amp; HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Oct. 19th
TENYO MARU	22,000	Oct. 28th
SHINYO MARU	22,000	Nov. 23rd
PERSEA MARU	9,000	Dec. 2nd

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

## HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALD

CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEND, ARICA &amp; IQUIQUE

THROUGH BY TRANS-ANDALY ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 9th
TOKUYO MARU (Cargo only)	17,900	Dec. 9th
KITO MARU	17,900	Jan. 10th, 1921

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

King's Building.

Tel. Nos. 2374 &amp; 2375.

Agents at Canton:

Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

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## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000	On or about 8th Oct.
	"CORDILLERE" ...	On or about 22nd Oct.

MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUT, PORT SAID. "ARMAND BEHIO" 10,000 ... On or about 10th Oct.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. RODENFUSER

Acting Agent, Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.



## TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, &amp; VANCOUVER

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe)

"LOONTJUM" ... About Oct. 15th  
"ELDRIDGE" ... About Oct. 18th  
"WHEATLAND" ... About Nov. 17th

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe)

"ABERCOS" ... About Oct. 23rd

For SEATTLE.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to—

## THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 &amp; 2478.

Fifth Floor, HOTEL MANUKO.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

## U.S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" &amp; "COLOMBIA,"

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA &amp; HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

## U.S. SHIPPING BOARD VESSEL

For SAN FRANCISCO.

## HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all points in the United States and Canada, also through Bills of Lading to Baltimore, Havana, Central and South American ports.

For further information apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Hotel Manukou, Cable Address "POMARU."

Telephone 141.



